(XXXII YEAR.) THE (No 1642.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1777.

AN ADDRESS

of the CONVENTION of the representatives of the state of NEW-YORK to their CONSTITUENTS.

(Continued from our last.)

IF the king of Britain really desired peace, why did he order all your vessels to be seized and confiscated? Why did he most cruelly command that the men found on board such vessels should be added to the crews of his ships of war, and compelled to fight against their own countrymen, to spill the blood of their neighbours and friends, nay, of their fathers, their brothers, and children; and all this before his pretended embassadors of peace had arrived on our shores? Does any history, sacred or profane, record any thing more impious, more horrible, more execrably wicked, tyrannical, or devilish? If there be one single idea of peace in his mind, why does he order your cities to be burnt, your country desolated, your brethren to starve and languish, and die in prisons? If any thing was intended besides destruction, devastation and bloodshed, why are the mercenaries of Germany transported near four thousand miles to plunder your houses, to ravish your wives and daughters, to strip your infant children, to expose whole families, naked, miserable, and forlorn, to want, to hunger, to inclement skies, and wretched deaths? If peace were not totally reprobated by him, why are these pusillanimous, deluded, servile wretches among you, who, for present ease, or impious bribes, would sell their liberty, their children, and their souls; who, like savages, worship every devil who promises not to hurt them, or obey any mandates, however cruel, for which they are paid? How is it, that these sordid degenerated creatures, who bow the knee to this king, and daily offer incense at his shrine, should be denied the peace so repeatedly promised them? Why are they indiscriminately insulted, robbed, and plundered, with their more deserving neighbours? But in this world, as in the other, it is right and just that the wicked should be punished by their seducers.

In a word, if peace was the desire of your enemies, and humanity their object, why do they thus trample under foot every right, and every duty, human and divine? Why, like the demons of old, is their wrath to be expiated only by human sacrifices? Why do they excite the savages of the wilderness to murder our inhabitants, and exercise cruelties unheard of among civilized nations? No regard for religion or virtue remains among them. Your very churches bear witness to their impiety. Your churches are abused, without hesitation, as gaols, as stables, and as houses of sport and theatrical exhibitions. What faith, what trust, what confidence can you repose in those men, who are deaf to the calls of humanity, dead to every sentiment of religion, and void of all regard for the temples of the Lord of Hosts?

And why all this desolation, bloodshed, and unparalleled cruelty? They tell you to reduce you to obedience. Obedience! to what? To their sovereign will and pleasure. And what then? Why then you shall be pardoned, because you consent to be slaves. And why should you be slaves now, having been freemen ever since this country was settled? Because, forsooth, the king and parliament of an island three thousand miles off choose that you should be hewers of wood and drawers of water for them. And is this the people whose proud domination you are taught to solicit? Is this the peace which some of you so ardently desire? For shame! For shame!

But you are told that their armies are numerous, their fleet strong, their soldiers valiant, their resources great, that you will be conquered, that victory ever attends their standard, and that your opposition is vain, your resistance fruitless. What then? You can be but slaves at last, if you should think life worth holding on so base a tenure.

But who is it that gives victory? By whom is a nation exalted? Since what period hath the race been always to the swift, and the battle to the strong? Can you be persuaded that the merciful King of Kings hath surrendered his crown and sceptre to the merciless tyrant of Britain, and committed the affairs of this lower world to his guidance, controul, and direction? We learned otherwise of our fathers, and GOD himself told us that strength and numbers avail not against him. Seek then to be at peace with him, solicit his alliance, and fear not the boasted strength and power of your foes.

You may be told that your forts have been taken, your country ravaged, and that your armies have retreated, and therefore that GOD is not with you. It is true that some forts have been taken, that our country hath been ravaged, and that our Maker is displeased with us. But it is also true that the King of Heaven is not like the king of Britain, implacable. If his assistance be sincerely implored, it will surely be obtained. If we turn from our sins, he will turn from his anger. Then will our arms be crowned with success, and the pride and power of our enemies, like the arrogance and pride of Nebuchadnezzar, will vanish away. Let us do our duty, and victory will be our reward. Let a general reformation of manners take place. Let no more widows and orphans, compelled to fly from their peaceful abodes, complain that you make a market of their distress, and take cruel advantage of their necessities. When your country is invaded, and cries aloud for your aid, fly not to some secure corner of a neighbouring state, and remain idle spectators of her distress, but share in her fate, and manfully support her cause. Let universal charity, public spirit, and private virtue, be encouraged, encouraged, and practised. Unite in providing for a vigorous defence of your country, as it all depended on your own exertions; and when you have done these things, then rely upon the good Providence of Almighty GOD for success, in full confidence that without his blessing all our efforts will inevitably fail.

A people moving on these solid principles never have been, and never will be subjugated by any tyrant whatever. Cease then to desire the flesh-pots of Egypt, and remember their task-masters and oppression. No longer hesitate about rejecting all dependence on a king who will rule only with a rod of iron. Tell those who blame you for declaring yourselves independent, that you had done no more than what your late king had done for you; that he declared you to be out of his protection; that he absolved you from all allegiance; that he made war upon you, and instead of your king became your enemy and destroyer. By his consent, by his own act, you became independent of his crown. If you are wise you will always continue so. Freedom is now in your power. Value the heaven y gift. Remember, that if you dare to neglect or despise it, you offer an insult to the Divine Bestower. Nor despair of keeping it. Despair and despondency mark a little mind, and indicate a groveling spirit.

After the armies of Rome had been repeatedly defeated by Hannibal, that imperial city was besieged by this brave and experienced general, at the head of a numerous and victorious army. But, so far were her glorious citizens from being dismayed by the loss of so many battles, and of all their country, so confident in their own virtue, and the protection of Heaven, that the very land on which the Carthaginians were encamped was sold at public auction for more than the usual price. Those heroic citizens disdained to receive his protections, or to regard his proclamations. They remembered that their ancestors had left them free; ancestors who had bled in rescuing their country from the tyranny of kings. They invoked the protection of the Supreme Being; they bravely defended their city with undaunted resolution; they repelled the enemy, and recovered their country. Blush then, ye degenerate spirits! who give all over for lost, because your enemies have marched through three or four counties in this and a neighbouring state; ye who basely fly to have the yoke of slavery fixed upon your necks, and to swear that you and your children after you shall be slaves for ever. Such men deserve to be slaves, and are fit only for beasts of burthen to the rest of mankind. Happy would it be for America if they were removed away, instead of continuing in this country to people it with a race of animals, who, from their form, must be classed with the human species, but possess none of those qualities which render them more respectable than the brutes.

There never yet was a war in which victory and success did not sometimes change sides. In the present nothing hath happened either singular or decisive. Enquire dispassionately, and be not deceived by those artful tales which emissaries from the enemy so industriously circulate.

A powerful and well disciplined army, supported by a respectable fleet, invade this country: they are opposed by an army, which, though numerous and brave, is quite undisciplined. Notwithstanding this manifest disparity, they have never thought it prudent to give us battle, though they have often had the fairest opportunities. True it is, that taking advantage of that critical moment, when our forces were almost disbanded, they have penetrated into Jersey, and marched a considerable distance without being attacked. If any are alarmed at this circumstance, let them consider that we do not fight for a few acres of land, but for freedom; for the freedom and happiness of millions yet unborn. Would it not be highly imprudent to risque such important events upon the issue of a general battle, when it is certain Great Britain cannot long continue the war, and by protracting it we cannot fail of success? The British ministry, sensible of this truth, and convinced that the people of England are aware of it, have promised that the present campaign shall be the last. They are greatly and justly alarmed at their situation. A country drained of men and money; the difficulty of supplying fleets and armies at so great a distance; the danger of domestic insurrections; the probability that France will take advantage of their defenceless condition; the ruin of their commerce by our privateers; these are circumstances at which the boldest are dismayed. They are convinced that the people will not remain long content in such a dangerous situation. Hence it is, that they press so hard to make this campaign decisive, and hence it is, that we should endeavour to avoid it. Even suppose that Philadelphia, which many believe to be of such great importance, suppose it was taken or abandoned, the conquest of America will still be at a great distance. Millions, determined to be free, still remain to be subdued. Millions, who disdain to part with their liberties, their consciences, and the happiness of their posterity in future ages, for infamous protections and dishonourable pardons.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

LONDON, *November 1.*

As soon as the speech was read yesterday in the house of commons, Mr. Neville rose and moved "for an humble address to be presented to his majesty," as usual, the address was read, and the motion for presenting it seconded by Mr. Hutton. Both these gentlemen spoke for some time on the occasion.

Lord John Cavendish then rose and opposed the motion, recapitulating the old grounds of opposition on the American subjects, censuring the war itself as unjust, and the conduct of it as ineffectual, barbarous, and inhuman. After dwelling for some time on the disagreeable side of the picture, his lordship produced an amendment to the address, which the speaker read to the house. It chiefly turned upon a censure of the ministry, a desire that his majesty would order an enquiry into their conduct, and after very circumstantially arguing upon the evil advice which had been given his majesty, begged that the success of the war might be used moderately and prudently.

Governor Johnston followed lord John, and in very severe terms arraigned the conduct of administration, not only blaming them for commencing the present war, but endeavouring to prove that they had as yet had no success, and that even the affair of Long-Island was by no means a matter worthy of triumph, as that island was a mere out-post to New-York, as New-York was an out-post to America, and that it would have been wrong for the provincials to have attempted to maintain it. The governor paid general Howe and his brother very great compliments on their manœuvres in the capture of the island, and inferred that, from the whole of gen. Howe's conduct in taking it, his caution in not forcing any of the Provincials strong holds, his opening trenches at six hundred yards distance from their redoubts, with his general orders to his officers to act with all possible circumspection, it was evident the general thought most highly of the Provincials, and that he therefore treated them with as much respect as any enemy ever were treated with.

The governor complained of the defenceless state of the kingdom, and urged the danger of an immediate war with France and Spain. The minister's speech, which they had just heard from the king's mouth, he declared to be an entire compound of—hypocrisy. It made his majesty talk of peace at the very moment when not only all Europe, but this kingdom, gave the most evident appearances of preparation for war. In short, it was like a deceptious mirror, reflecting a false image of truth. That part of it which talked of giving the Americans law and liberty, he conceived to be a mere turn of wit and humour, which would not bear a serious interpretation.

The governor spoke loudly of the falsehood of France, and the little reliance that was to be put on her professions, instancing a circumstance which happened while cardinal Mazarine was minister, when the Portuguese and Spaniards were at war together, and the latter had received repeated assurances of the pacific intentions of France, although that kingdom had actually sent Portugal troops, clothed them, paid them, and officered them.

The governor said he was far from being pleased with the Americans for their declarations in favour of independency, but he saw clearly that they were driven to the measure by our vigorous persecution of them. We had hired foreign troops to fight against them, and they had no other way of putting themselves on a footing with us, than by throwing off the yoke, declaring themselves independent, and inviting foreign aid to defend them. They had, he said, taken every possible means to avoid such a measure; they had sent a most humble petition to government, praying relief, and couched their prayer in the strongest terms of duty and allegiance; government had, with the most provoking harshness, rejected their petition, refusing to give any answer to it, or offering in any other manner to hear them. The mode of their declaring for independency was to be sure in some measure indefensible. The declaration of the New-England government was exceedingly rude and ill written; the language was more unproperly and abusive than even worse treatment than what they had received would have justified; but then it must be considered as written merely to captivate the common people, and therefore a polished stile, and very scrupulous decency, were probably but trifling objects with the writer. He, however, as much condemned it, as he applauded that of the Pennsylvanians.

The governor took occasion to censure the late issuing of press warrants, and declared that he was not only convinced a better mode of manning the navy might be found out, but that he was well informed the late press was carried on with a degree of irregularity and cruelty altogether unprecedented. He stated the list of killed and wounded to the house, declared that one of a press-gang was killed on board a merchantman, through the temerity of the officer of the gang; that many, both seamen and men attempted to be pressed, were desperately wounded, and that fourteen persons were drowned.

After having, with his usual warmth, condemned the ministry, and painted the speech as ill timed and fallacious, the governor gave his hearty assent to the amendment.

Mr. Wombwell rose to contradict the governors assertions relative to the conduct of the press, and the death of the sailor unfortunately shot; he declared that he was well instructed to declare, that the mercantile part of the city in general condemned the person who shot him, and were unanimously of opinion, that there never was a press better conducted than the present, nor more men obtained with less blood and tumult.

Mr. Wombwell spoke much in favour of government, and described the Americans as a cowardly banditti, who talked loudly, and ran swiftly, when faced by men of courage. He dissented from the proposed amendment.

Mr. Wilkes, in a speech of half an hour, condemned the present war as one of the most unnatural and unjust that time had ever produced. He said the ministers boasted of their foresight in having prophesied in the speech of last year, what had this year been verified, as the speech of the day from the throne had asserted. This triumph, he said, was exceedingly ill founded, the

had interpoſed as a mediator, and endeavoured to accommodate the diſpute between the two powers; that his mediation promiſed a happy accommodation, and, in all probability, the diſpute would terminate amicably. It was alſo true that France had ſome time been buſy in warlike preparations, and that ſhe was now fitting out a ſmall armament; he called it a ſmall one, as he was well informed it conſiſted only of ſix ſhips of the line, and four frigates. From the preſent aſſurances of the court of France, and thoſe aſſurances were as ſtrong as words could make them, that kingdom had no deſign to moleſt England. To prepare for the worſt, however, his majeſty had thought it right to be able to cope with any enemy. It has been ſaid that our frigates were all abroad; the aſſertion went too far; many were with lord Howe, but ſeveral were at home, and ſeveral were now building; and it was well known frigates were ſooner built than larger ſhipping. We had twenty-three guard-ſhips, which were partly manned, and twelve more ſhips of the line ready for ſea, all but manning, and that would, his lordſhip doubted not, be ſoon effected. In fact, all our large ſhips were at home but two or three.

His lordſhip declared he verily believed France had not any intention of diſturbing us; but he begged it to be underſtood that he ſpoke only as to the preſent time. He was no prophet, and therefore he made no pretenſions to a knowledge of futurity.

His lordſhip obſerved that an honourable gentleman had declared one part of his majeſty's ſpeech was certainly deſigned as a ſtroke of humour, as the ſentence could not carry a ſerious meaning. He begged to read the ſentence. The words of it were, "My deſire is to reſtore to them the bleſſings of law and liberty." This his lordſhip humbly conceived was perfectly intelligible, and as ſound logic as the Engliſh language could convey. Law and liberty were undoubtedly fled from America; this was the land of law and liberty. He thanked God the preſent debate proved it, proved that liberty of ſpeech, that freedom of thought, that freedom of action exiſted here; and he begged to tell the gentlemen, who had in the courſe of the debate thrown out ſo many ſevere reflections on adminiſtration, that it was well for them they were not in America, and had not uſed the ſame expreſſions againſt the Congreſs. They would then have found the difference of the two countries; they would have found that both law and liberty were baniſhed from America. His lordſhip declared he applauded the ſpirit of enquiry which actuated the gentlemen who thought differently from adminiſtration: and although he was in conſequence the frequent object of their attack, he wiſhed it might continue.

His lordſhip denied that our troops, or thoſe employed by us, had maſſacred any of the rebels in cold blood, and particularly cleared the Heſſians from the aſperſion, proving that four hundred of the priſoners were taken by the Heſſians. His lordſhip ſaid, that in the heat of battle ſome of the rebels might firſt fire, then run and cry out quarter; that ſome of theſe might poſſibly have been put to the bayonet, but, he conceived, no man would throw out a general cenſure on account of a particular accident.

After having ſpoke with great fervour and plainneſs to every part of the debate in which he recollected that the miniſter had been called upon, his lordſhip begged pardon of the houſe for having taken up ſo much of their time about himſelf; he ſaid, he rejected the amendment, as it tended to deſire his majeſty to ſet on foot an endleſs and ill-timed enquiry to procraſtinate events which, in all probability, would ſoon be produced, and to render fruitleſs every operation which had taken place; he concluded with declaring, that it had ever been his wiſh, and of every other ſervant of the king, to bring matters to as early a concluſion, and with as little bloodſhed as poſſible; to uſe the preſent ſucceſſes, and the victory, if it was gained, with prudence and moderation, and rather as a means of cementing a laſting union and amity, than as objects of triumph or inſtruments for forging the chains of ſlavery, and excuſes for tyranny and oppreſſion.

Col. Barre, adm. Keppel, and Mr. Fox, ſpoke after his lordſhip. In the ſpeech of the firſt we were given to underſtand, from an extract of a news-paper, produced by the colonel, and ſtated by him as a well authenticated account of what paſſed between col. Patterſon and gen. Waſhington, when the former was diſpatched to the latter to treat with him from gen. Howe, that his majeſty's commiſſioners had broken through a poſitive act of parliament, but without producing the deſired effect.

The colonel, after fully giving the text and context of the above circumſtance, threatened the miniſter with the loſs of his head, and held up a picture of great horror, ſhewing that we were on the eve of a moſt ſerious war with France, who would begin her attack within the hearing of the members who ſat in parliamentary debate.

Adm. Keppel merely ſhewed the defenceleſs ſtate of the kingdom, from her unprepared navy.

Mr. Fox was ardent againſt adminiſtration, but endeavoured to reſcue gen. Clinton from the cenſure which had been thrown out on him.

At half after eleven the houſe divided on the previous queſtion, moved on the amendment motion; when the numbers were, 242 for the queſtion, 82 againſt it.

They then divided again on the motion for the addreſs, when the numbers were, 242 for the queſtion, 87 againſt it.

BOSTON, *February* 23.

It is ſaid, that a French frigate from Martinico has taken an Engliſh frigate and carried her to that iſland.

Laſt week arrived at Ipſwich, from Halifax, a ſchooner, laden chiefly with Engliſh goods, who left it the 23d of January: the captain of which informs, that there have been four American privateers carried into that port lately, taken by the Milford and Liverpool pirate frigates---that the noted capt. Burr, of the Milford, died at Halifax lately, and the command of his ſhip was given to the well known brutal Henry Mawatt, who cruelly plundered and burnt Caſco Bay.---That lieut. Knight, a priſoner of the Britiſh navy, who was taken ſome time ſince, in the Diligence ſchooner, by capt. Jeremiah Obrien, had, with his officers, together with a number of Engliſh captains, who lately went in a cartel from Marblehead, fitted out a privateer brig at that place, mounting 14 guns, and carrying 85 men; ſhe is now cruiſing on this coaſt and commanded by ſaid Knight.---That Dawſon has his brig cleaned and altered every cruiſe; ſhe is now painted black, with an intention of deceiving our cruiſers; ſhe carries 90 men, and is cruiſing in the bay of Fundy, together with the Albany Philadelphia built ſhip, of 18 guns, commanded by a lieutenant---that the Milford and Liverpool frigates are careening in dock there, as are ſeveral other frigates and tenders, ſuppoſed to get in readineſs to watch the motions of our navy---that our countrymen, to the number of about 200, are confined on board the Bellona guard-ſhip of 50 guns, where they are treated in the uſual barbarous manner by the inhuman commodore Arbuthnot---that col. Danks, whom Gorham ſent priſoner in irons, died very ſuddenly at Windſor---that they are daily apprehending and committing to gaol, perſons in that place, for entertaining ſentiments favourable to the American ſtates---that the few refugees, who fled from this city, and ſtill continue at that place, are treated with the greateſt contempt by the inhabitants in general there---that proviſions in the province are very dear and ſcarce, and a number of families in a very wretched condition for want of neceſſaries of life---that Dawſon had a conſiderable number of his men killed in the engagement with capt. Sampſon, and greatly ſhattered---that two frigates lay near Fort Cumberland---that they expect an attack that way very ſhortly---that a cartel, with a number of priſoners, was preparing to come to this port, no doubt, with an intention to gain what intelligence they can, in regard to the ſituation of our force in this ſtate---that capt. Sampſon and his men are treated ſeverely, and were, when firſt taken, put in irons; they are now in cloſe confinement on board the guard-ſhips in Halifax harbour.

One of capt. Sampſon's lieutenants, and a number of his men, made their eſcape in the above veſſel.

A gentleman from Halifax informs, "That when the HOWE'S proclamation was proffered to the American priſoners there, to ſign (notwithſtanding they were confined on board a guard-ſhip, and told that gen. Howe was in poſſeſſion of Philadelphia) they, like true Americans, to a man, nobly diſdained to accept it; they declared, they ſolicited no perſon or perſons pardon, but their Maker's, nor ever would while they had exiſtence."---*A noble example! worthy the imitation of every American.* O! ſooliſh Blunderland.

A letter from an officer at Philip's-Manor, dated February 1, 1777, ſays, "Since our arrival here, have been in ſight of the enemy every day, at Kingſbridge, and at Fort Independence. At our firſt coming down, we encamped about half a mile from the fort, in the open field, for five days, but were then obliged to move back, on account of a heavy ſnow ſtorm and have, ſince our firſt coming here, had ſeveral ſmall ſkirmiſhes with the enemy, but we have not loſt a ſingle man out of our regiment. Our regiment are now on this ſide Fort Independence, and two regiments on the other ſide. This fort is about half a mile from Kingſbridge, and on the York ſide. We have lately been down within half a mile of the fort, with two field-pieces, &c. but could not perſuade the enemy to come out and fight us. They have got almoſt all their troops out of York, on their lines and in the three forts, to prevent our going into the city; for the morning we got down here we threw them into great confuſion, and we took a conſiderable quantity of their baggage, and we now poſſeſs their advance guard-houſes."

The following MONUMENT was erected over the graves of the following heroes (who were inhumanly murdered by a body of ſavages, on the Iſle aux Noix, in June laſt) by order of general Sullivan, then commander there.

BENEATH this humble SOD
Lie
Captain ADAMS,
Lieutenant CULBERTSON,
And 2 privates of the 6th Pennſylvania battalion,
Not hirelings——But—Patriots.
They fell not in battle; but unarmed,
Were baſely murdered, and inhumanly ſcalped,
By the barbarous emiſſaries of the once juſt,
But now abandon'd kingdom of Britain.

Sons of America! reſt in quiet here!
Britannia bluſh! Burgoyne let fall a tear!
But tremble Europe's ſons with ſavage race,
Death and revenge await you with diſgrace.
Iſle aux Noix, June 21, 1776.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 21.

Extract of a letter from Wincheſter, Feb. 14.

"We have certain accounts from the Ohio, that Mr. George Rogers Clark, and Mr. John Gabriel Jones, the two gentlemen delegated by the inhabitants of Kentucky to repreſent them in aſſembly, were killed, and three others in company with them, by the Indians, below the mouth of Sciote, on their return; and a quantity of ammunition, which was ſent by them for the defence of that ſettlement, fell into the hands of the ſavages."

ANNAPOLIS, MARCH 6.

On Saturday laſt the lady of his excellency general Waſhington arrived in town, and on Monday morning ſet out for Baltimore on her way to the Northward.

And on Tueſday evening his excellency Thomas Johnſon, jun. Eſq; governor of this ſtate, arrived here.

Extract of a letter from head-quarters, Morris-Town, February 23, 1777, *Sunday night.*

"We have had a ſmall alarm here this afternoon; general Sullivan wrote from Chatham, that general Maxwell, by expreſs from Weſtfield, informed him, that a large body of the enemy were within three miles of that place, and adviſed the removal of the ſtores from Chatham. The enemy were advancing between three and four this afternoon, but their number is unknown. Proper meaſures are taking to ſecure the ſtores at Chatham and this place. We have been for ſome time threatened with a viſit.

"The enemy muſt, nay they intend to open the campaign with their preſent force; no reinforcement can arrive from Europe before the middle of the ſummer. They are well acquainted with our preſent ſituation, and are now making every preparation for a vigorous and ſudden blow: they will be ready in a few days to take the field. Pray exert yourſelves, and puſh forward the new levies; not an hour, not a moment is to be loſt. In conſequence of the requeſt of our brave and worthy general, congreſs directed all officers to march the new army by companies, or parts of companies, leaving proper officers to recruit: I fear it has not been fully attended to as it ought. Be aſſured the States have it now in their power not only to curb and keep the enemies of their peace and happineſs in their preſent confined limits, but utterly to root and deſtroy them, if they would but exert themſelves. Call on all good officers, conjure them, by the love they bear their country, inſtantly to march, to fly to the ſtandard of the virtuous Waſhington; ſhew them the danger of delay, the glory, the honour, which may attend their aſſiſtance and aid."

PREROGATIVE OFFICE, February 28, 1777.

THE ſeveral DEPUTY COMMISSARIES are hereby requeſted to make immediate return to this office, of all and every official paper in their poſſeſſion for the purpoſe of cloſing the buſineſs of that office.

ELIE VALLETTE, regiſter.

THE prize-money due the officers and crew of the ſhip DEFENCE, will be paid at Baltimore-Town on Monday the 10th inſtant, by

WALLACE and DAVIDSON.

Annapolis, March 4, 1777.

To be ſold at public vendue, for ready money, on Friday the 14th inſt. if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day at the ſubſcriber's plantation on the North ſide of Severn river,

SUNDRY kinds of HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, among which are feather beds, blankets, &c. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock. He has for ſale, at his ſtore on the Dock in Annapolis, a copper ſtill that will hold fifty gallons, inſtiths bellows, anvils, &c. painters colours of all kinds, window glaſs, cotton cards, ſhalloons, durants, callimancoes, tammies, &c. &c.

DAVID KERR.

SWEEPER.

WILL cover MARES this ſeaſon at col. Sharpe's plantation on the North ſide of Severn river, (ſeven miles from Annapolis) at three pounds currency a mare, and a dollar to the groom. He is 15 hands 2 inches and a half high. He is allowed by good judges to be a compleat horſe; he was got by Dr. Hamilton's Figure, ſon of Old Figure, who was got by Standard. Sweeper's dam was got by Othello, ſon of Old Cade; grand-dam by Meeton's Traveller; his great-grand-dam col. Taſker's Selima, got by the Godolphin Arabian.

N. B. Good graſs for mares at 2/6 per week; the money to be paid for the uſe of the horſe at the time of covering. No mares loſt out of the paſture will be accounted for.

tf

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, February 28, 1777.

DESERTED from capt. Alexander Murray's company of col. Francis Ware's regiment, WILLIAM M'CARTY, an Iriſhman, about forty years of age, ſhort hair, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; had on when he deſerted a blanket over-coat, round hat, and his ſhoes tied with ſtrings; his feet have been much bitten. He ſays he was an old ſoldier in the Britiſh ſervice; he has ſomething of the brogue in his language. Whoever takes up the ſaid man, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall have the above reward.

tf ALEXANDER MURRAY.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

Annapolis, March 4, 1777.

WHEREAS a negro man named NED, the property of the ſubſcriber, lately advertiſed by Mr. Francis Rawlings, to whom he was hired, is ſtill outlying. He is a ſtout likely fellow, about 21 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, ſmooth faced and thick lips; he has a wife at Mr. James Warren's in Prince-George's county, and it is likely he is in that neighbourhood, as he was ſeen lately going that way. Any perſon who will take up ſaid negro, and ſecure him in any gaol within this ſtate, or deliver him to Mr. Francis Rawlings on Grenberry's-Point, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, beſides what the laws allows, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

tf DAVID KERR.

Calvert county, February 19, 1777.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a likely negro fellow named HARRY, appears to be about 25 years of age; he ſays that he now belongs to col. Barnes, at Leonard-Town, St. Mary's county. His maſter is deſired to take him away and pay charges to

JAMES MORSELL, ſheriff.

Annapolis, February 28, 1777.

THE COMMITTEE of AGGRIEVANCES, and COURTS of JUSTICE, will ſit to do buſineſs in the committee-room, on Mondays and Tueſdays in every week, from the hours of nine in the morning till one in the afternoon, during the preſent ſeſſion of the general aſſembly.

Signed by order of the committee,

JOHN JOHNSON, clerk.

February 23, 1777.

THE ſubſcriber intending to leave this State ſoon, deſires all perſons indebted to him to ſettle and pay their balances before the 25th of March next.---Any perſon having any juſt claim on him may receive it on demand.

w4 WILLIAM DEARDS.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber's plantation, near Newport, in Charles county, about the laſt of October, a yellow bay mare, about thirteen hands high, ten years old; her legs, belly, flanks, noſe, and round her eyes, mealy, a few white hairs in her forehead, which makes a kind of ſtar; ſhe trots and gallops; her brand, if any, unknown. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, and brings her to the ſubſcriber's plantation, or to Mr. Thomas Reeder, at Newport, ſhall receive three dollars reward.

WALTER COMPTON.

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